THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1793. [N° 1634.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS *on the* FRENCH REVOLUTION.

N° XI.

——————Pulcherrima proles!
Magnanimi heroes! nati melioribus annis!

WHEN the independent spirit of freemen was first roused against the tyranny of Britain, America though old in danger, and hardened in valour, was yet young in philosophy; and when her successful arms had vanquished the mercenary hordes of despotism, an ancient and powerful enemy yet remained unconquered; anarchy and disorganization were the ancient foes of America, her citizens were liberal, but not enlightened; they were free, but not philanthropic; prejudice and a variety of circumstances had rendered them the enemies of mankind, at the same time that they were the dupes of Britain; they rejected a system of slavery, rather with a view of gratifying pride and ambition, than with a rational hope of perfectionating human felicity. Like the ancient Greeks and Romans they venerated the grandeur and Majesty of Liberty as a Deity, and not as the happy means of effectuating a grand moral equalization—the systems of government which they have established, are consequently rather calculated to secure a reverence for the *personified freedom*, than to insure a general participation of its blessings.

But the arduous task of perfecting the moral system, was reserved for a Nation of more vigorous intellect, and a more experienced Philosophy—this observation will be incontestibly demonstrated, and clearly exemplified, by a recurrence to the events of the French Revolution, and the proceedings of the different Legislative Assemblies which have existed in the nation within that period.—Their transactions have been marked by a peculiar penetration and strength of mind, and distinguished by a capacity and energy of genius altogether new and singular; they have preoccupied the senate and reason of mankind, by measures which at first astonished the Universe. At the moment when they appeared to be on the brink of annihilation, they have risen with resplendent lustre to the *acme* of human glory; and when they seemed in the jaws of fate, their daring spirits have overleaped the bounds of Destiny, and mounted to stations of the most atrocious Greatness.

When the patriotic citizens of Paris had demolished the Bastile, that strong hold of Despotism, and astonished the Representatives of the People in the free and unmolested exercise of their legitimate functions, although their proceedings were marked with unexampled moderation and wisdom, the reproach of "Innovation" was nevertheless heard on the shores of America, and the Nations of Europe resounded with the calumnies of Aristocrats and Fanatics—but the wisdom, patriotism, and firmness of the National Assembly soon baffled the arts of its enemies, and the extinction of Despotism was ratified by the almost unanimous applause of mankind.

In the same manner when the Assembly abolished the privileged Orders, and returned the Church Lands, the cry of "Innovation and Anarchy" was repeated—but solid expediency and permanent advantage at length sanctioned the measure, and approved the wisdom which dictated it; and the nacknied theme was forsaken, as a post untenable, even by Aristocracy itself.

But when, on the GLORIOUS TENTH OF AUGUST, the Legislative Assembly suspended the authority of the King—the indignation which was excited was universal.—France had then scarcely a Friend, even in America;—the Nation was declared to be irretrievably lost, and "involved in utter ruin" beyond the possibility of Redemption. But the superior penetration of Philosophic Policy at length shone through the temporary clouds of benighted reason, and the dismal predictions of envy and despair were followed by a rapid succession of the most splendid victories recorded in history.

Thus have we seen, that the wisdom of the French Legislators was in a manner *forestalled* the reason of Europe and America; and all those measures, which have been loaded with the calumnies and detestation of mankind, at the period of their adoption, have in a due course of time, been applauded by and accommodated to the inferior reason which was at first unequal to the comprehension. And may we not fairly infer, by parity of reason, that the more recent measures of the French Republic, the abolition of Royalty, the trial and execution of Louis, together with the more minute proceedings of the National Convention, may hereafter repose into general confidence and applause?

August 6, 1793. JULIAN.

Further Advices by the June Packet, arrived at N. York.

PETERSBURG, April 23.

THE departure of the Comte d'Artois is fixed for the 26th of April. He will go to Revel to embark on board a small division of frigates, which will convey him to England. The Empress has presented that Prince with a gold hilted sword, with this motto upon it, avec Dieu pour le Roi, besides a diamond button to wear in his hat, and a small casket of jewels to be distributed in presents among the persons of the Court, and others who have been in the service of the Comte during his stay; the munificence of the Empress having determined her to defray all his expences of every kind, over and above which her Majesty presented him with a considerable sum of money.—All the persons of rank who attended the Comte also received presents.

What the object of the Comte d'Artois' journey to things in there, may greatly influence the further destination. It appears certain that there is a negociation on foot between the British Court and ours relative to a corps of troops which Russia is to furnish for the operations against France.

COBLENTZ, May 25.

Bournonville and his four fellow-prisoners arrived here last night from Maestricht, under a strong escort of Imperial troops, and were immediately sent to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

FRANCFORT, May 20.

The rapid advance of Custine, at the head of an army said to consist of 120,000 men, has created so general an apprehension and confusion throughout this city that the principal inhabitants are moving with their effects to a place of more safety.

The Commandant of Mentz, in a conference with the Duke of Brunswick, agreed to evacuate the place, provided the garrison was permitted to march out with the honours of war, a day to be appointed for the purpose; it is, however, more than probable that the success of Custine may operate to alter his intentions.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.

The important fortress of Kaminieck, capital of Podolia in Poland, which had hitherto withstood the forces sent by the Empress to subdue it, has at length surrendered. Two Generals, several Staff Officers, &c. have taken the oath of obedience, and enlisted in the imperial service.

The reduction of this place is of the utmost importance, as all those who are disaffected to the present order of affairs had taken sanctuary there.

They now leave the kingdom.

LONDON, May 25.

The young Portuguese Princess, daughter of the Prince of Brazil, has been baptized by thirteen or fourteen names, the two first of which are Maria Theresa. Strange as it may appear, the ceremony was positively performed with water procured from the river Jordan.

The following Authentic Letter will shew the relative situation of the two armies, when the last advices came from that quarter:

"Bellsaur Camp, May 22.

"We are encamped here with troops of almost all nations of Europe, to the number of 150,000, under the command of Prince Cobourg and Prince Hohenloe, and expect daily to make a general attack on the enemy's camp at Famars, about eight miles distant from us, which they are strongly entrenched, and defended by various batteries of heavy artillery. The French number 200,000 men, and are prepared for our attack. The conflict must be a severe one. We are much in want of provision, so that decisive measures must be adopted, or we leave in France. The troops, however, complain not of their hardships, who seem cautious who shall endure most without a murmur. Condé, which is within three miles of us, and in sight, still holds out; nor has Valenciennes yet surrendered. Our cavalry is without boast, perhaps, the finest army in the world; it consists of 14,000 men, commanded by Officers of great experience, and tried valour. We have many Princes with us in arms, three of them of our own [illegible] viz York, Ernest, and Adolphus. England must be anxious for the fate of our army, at this critical period. I have no doubt of the event of the day; we are animated but with one mind, and victory, though it may be dearly purchased, must eventually be ours."

MAY 28.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, May 27.

Capt. Crauford, Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived here yesterday evening, with a dispatch from Sir James Murray, bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy:

"*Famars, May 25, 1793.*

"SIR,

"I AM happy to have the honour of informing you, that the combined forces, under the command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and of his Royal Highness, have defeated the enemy, and driven them from the strong camp of Famars.

"A body of 16 battalions, viz. the brigade of British, two battalions of Hanoverian guards, two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and eight battalions of Austrian infantry, with six squadrons of British light-dragoons, four of Hanoverian, and eight of Austrian cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, assembled very early in the morning of the 23d, under the command of his Royal Highness. They were to arrive at day break upon the bank of the Ronelle, near the village of Ortie, to establish bridges to pass the river, and to the right of the enemy. Another column of nearly equal force, under General Ferraris, was destined to attack the works which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to second the operations of his Royal Highness, as circumstances might direct; a column under the command of General Colloredo, was employed to observe Valenciennes; another, under General Otto, to cover Quiévy. The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulsed, with the loss of three pieces of cannon; two were taken by a detachment of Hussars. A thick fog occasioned some delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle, several batteries were opened from the opposite side, but from such a distance as to produce little effect.

They were answered and kept in awe by the Austrian without opposition, at a ford in the village of Mericke. His Royal Highness ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Austrian infantry, six squadrons of British and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to pursue the same route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and secure a passage for the rest of his troops. This movement had the desired success; the enemy retreated from all their posts, falling back upon a redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding heights behind the village of Famars.

General Ferraris, after cannonading some time, attacked upon his side, and carried the entrenchments by assault. The troops of the different Nations displayed the utmost firmness and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The British troops, who had this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Major-General Abercrombie.* I inclose a Return of their Loss. Seven pieces of cannon, and near 200 prisoners, were taken in the redoubts. Some squadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, though superior in number, they were attacked with the greatest valour by the regiment of Hanoverian Garde du-Corps. The contest was of the severest kind, the squadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, though not without considerable loss to the Garde du-Corps; the regiment had, upon that and other occasions, three Officers killed, one taken, and four wounded, and 67 killed and wounded, Non commissioned Officers and Privates. The rest of the Hanoverian troops lost about 35 men, killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness advanced, with a part of the troops, to a hollow way, within a small distance of the works; but observing, from the disposition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without considerable loss, from which no proportionable benefit would arise, he thought it better to defer the attack till next morning at day-break, approaching and turning them in the night.

The enemy, apprehensive of the consequences of such a movement, abandoned the works as soon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important post on is now occupied by his Royal Highness, who has been joined by the rest of his column.

It appears that the French Generals, foreseeing they could not defend the passage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to risk the event of a decisive engagement, in so confined a situation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early preparation for a retreat. They passed the Scheldt, and were seen marching towards Demain. Capt. Crauford, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, observing a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the River, took two questions of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, though the convoy was at that time [illegible] in the rear of their own works, and attacked and dispersed the troops who escorted it, killed and wounded between 50 and 60, took 56 prisoners, and eight waggons and 30 horses. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and attempted to cut off this detachment; they however effected their retreat with the loss of only three men killed and three horses. The enterprize and good conduct of Capt. Crauford upon this occasion, as well as the behaviour of the men and officers of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, has been highly approved of by his Royal Highness.

General Clairfait, upon his side, attacked and carried the heights of Anzain, a post of the utmost consequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooks the citadel of Valenciennes, and which completes the investment of the place.

In this manner, with a loss of men which must be deemed very inconsiderable, when compared with the importance of the object which has been attained, have the enemy been obliged to abandon a position upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Condé to their fate.

In the variety of attacks which took place, I cannot at this moment state with precision the loss upon either side: That of the Combined armies is very small, upon this side of the Scheldt, not above 250 men killed and wounded: That of General Clairfait's corps by Anzain was more considerable than any other, and equal perhaps to the whole. That of the enemy was unquestionably much greater.

Capt. Crauford, who carries this letter, will explain any further particulars, of which you may be desirous to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(*Signed*) JA. MURRAY.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas &c.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Second Brigade of British Infantry, commanded by Major General Abercromby, in the action of the 23d of May, 1793.

Foot Guards, 14th Regiment. 2 rank and file wounded.

Do. 37th Regiment. 1 drummer killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Do. 53d Regiment. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

14th Regiment. 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file wounded.

53d Regiment. 1 rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 drummer, 4 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants and 10 rank and file wounded.

(*Signed*) ROBT. ABERCROMBY, Major General.

* The Hanoverians were the 4th and 10th regiments, [illegible] Lieutenant General

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——————*Pulcherrima proles!*
Magnanimi heroes! nati melioribus annis!

WHEN the independent ſpirit of freemen was firſt rouſed againſt the tyranny of Britain, America though old in danger, and hardened in valour, was yet young in philoſophy; and when her ſucceſsful arms had vanquiſhed the mercenary hordes of deſpotiſm, an ancient and powerful enemy yet remained unconquered; anarchy and diſorganization were the ancient foes of America, her citizens were liberal, but not enlightened; they were free, but not philanthropic; prejudice and a variety of circumſtances had rendered them the enemies of mankind, at the ſame time that they were the dupes of Britain; they rejected a ſyſtem of ſlavery, rather with a view of gratifying pride and ambition, than with a rational hope of perfectionating human felicity. Like the ancient Greeks and Romans they venerated the grandeur and Majeſty of Liberty as a Deity, and not as the happy means of effectuating a grand moral equalization—the ſyſtems of government which they have eſtabliſhed, are conſequently rather calculated to ſecure a reverence for this *perſonified Freedom*, than to inſure a general participation of its bleſſings.

But the arduous taſk of perfecting the moral ſyſtem, was reſerved for a Nation of more vigorous intellect, and a more experienced Philoſophy—this obſervation will be inconteſtibly demonſtrated, and clearly exemplified, by a recurrence to the events of the French Revolution, and the proceedings of the different Legiſlative Aſſemblies which have exiſted in the nation within that period.—Their tranſactions have been marked by a peculiar penetration and ſtrength of mind, and diſtinguiſhed by a capacity and energy of genius altogether new and ſingular; they have preoccupied the ſenſe and reaſon of mankind, by meaſures which at firſt aſtoniſhed the Univerſe. At the moment when they appeared to be on the brink of annihilation, they have riſen with reſplendent luſtre to the *acmé* of human glory; and when they ſeemed in the jaws of fate, their daring ſpirits have overleaped the bounds of Deſtiny, and mounted to actions of the moſt atrocious Greatneſs.

When the patriotic citizens of Paris had demoliſhed the Baſtile, that ſtrong hold of Deſpotiſm, and eſtabliſhed the Repreſentatives of the People in the free and unmoleſted exerciſe of their legitimate functions, although their proceedings were marked with unexampled moderation and ſerenity, the reproach of "Innovation" was nevertheleſs heard on the ſhores of America, and the Nations of Europe reſounded with the calumnies of Ariſtocrats and Fanatics—but the wiſdom, patriotiſm, and firmneſs of the National Aſſembly ſoon baffled the arts of its enemies, and the extinction of Deſpotiſm was ratified by the almoſt unanimous applauſe of mankind.

In the ſame manner when the Aſſembly aboliſhed the privileged Orders, and reſumed the Church Lands, the cry of "Innovation and Anarchy" was repeated—but ſolid expediency and permanent advantage at length ſanctioned the meaſure, and approved the wiſdom which dictated it; and the hackneied theme was forſaken, as a poſt untenable, even by Ariſtocracy itſelf.

But when, on the GLORIOUS TENTH OF AUGUST, the Legiſlative Aſſembly ſuſpended the authority of the King—the indignation which was excited was univerſal.—France had then ſcarcely a Friend, even in America;—the Nation was declared to be irretrievably loſt, and "involved in utter ruin" beyond the poſſibility of Redemption. But the ſuperior penetration of Philoſophic Policy at length ſhone through the temporary clouds of benighted reaſon, and the diſmal predictions of envy and deſpair were followed by a rapid ſucceſſion of the moſt ſplendid victories recorded in hiſtory.

Thus have we ſeen, that the wiſdom of the French Legiſlators has in a manner *foreſtalled* the reaſon of Europe and America; and all thoſe meaſures, which have been loaded with the calumnies and deteſtation of mankind, at the period of their adoption, have in a due courſe of time, been applauded by and accommodated to the inferior reaſon which was at firſt unequal to the comprehenſion. And may we not fairly infer, by parity of reaſon, that the more recent meaſures of the French Republic, the abolition of Royalty, the trial and execution of Louis, together with the more minute proceedings of the National Convention, may hereafter ripen into general confidence and applauſe?

Auguſt 6, 1793. JULIAN.

Further Advices by the June Packet, arrived at N. York.

PETERSBURG, April 23.

THE departure of the Comte d'Artois is fixed for the 26th of April. He will go to Revel to embark on board a ſmall diviſion of frigates, which will convey him to England. The Empreſs has preſented that Prince with a gold hilted ſword, with this motto upon it, avec Dieu pour le Roi, beſides a diamond button to wear in his hat, and a ſmall caſket of jewels to be diſtributed in preſents among the perſons of the Court, and others who have been in the ſervice of the Comte during his ſtay, the munificence of the Empreſs having determined her to defray all his expences of every kind, over and above which her Majeſty preſented him with a conſiderable ſum of money.—All the perſons of rank who attended the Comte alſo received preſents.

What the object of the Comte d'Artois' journey to England may be, is not publicly known, indeed it may not be entirely ſettled, and the ſituation he may find things in there, may greatly influence the further deſtination. It appears certain that there is a negociation on foot between the Britiſh Court and our's relative to a corps of troops which Ruſſia is to furniſh for the operations againſt France.

COBLENTZ, May 25.

Bournonville and his four fellow-priſoners arrived here laſt night from Maeſtricht, under a ſtrong eſcort of Imperial troops, and were immediately ſent to the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein.

FRANCFORT, May 20.

The rapid advance of Cuſtine, at the head of an army ſaid to conſiſt of 120,000 men, has created ſo general an apprehenſion and confuſion throughout this city that the principal inhabitants are moving with their effects to a place of more ſafety.

The Commandant of Mentz, in a conference with the Duke of Brunſwick, agreed to evacuate the place, provided the garriſon was permitted to march out with the honours of war, a day to be appointed for the purpoſe; it is, however, more than probable that the ſucceſs of Cuſtine may operate to alter his intentions.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.

The important fortreſs of Kaminieck, capital of Podolia in Poland, which had hitherto withſtood the forces ſent by the Empreſs to ſubdue it, has at length ſurrendered. Two Generals, ſeveral Staff Officers, &c. have taken the oath of obedience, and enliſted in the imperial ſervice.

The reduction of this place is of the utmoſt importance, as all thoſe who are diſaffected to the preſent order of affairs had taken ſanctuary there.

They muſt now leave the kingdom.

LONDON, May 25.

The young Portugueſe Princeſs, daughter of the Prince of Brazil, has been baptized by thirteen or fourteen names, the two firſt of which are Maria Thereſa. Strange as it may appear, the ceremony was poſitively performed with water procured from the river Jordan.

The following Authentic Letter, will ſhew the relative ſituation of the two armies, when the laſt advices came from that quarter:

"Buiſſeaux Camp, May 21.

"We are encamped here with troops of almoſt all nations of Europe, to the number of 20,000, under the command of Prince Cobourg and Prince Hohenloe, and expect daily to make a general aſſault on the enemy's camp at Famars, about eight miles diſtant from us, where they are ſtrongly entrenched, and defended by various batteries of heavy artillery. The French number 100 000 men, and are prepared for our attack. The conflict muſt be a ſevere one. We are much in want of proviſions, ſo that deciſive meaſures muſt be adopted, or we ſtarve in France. The troops, however, complain not of their hardſhips, who ſeem emulous who ſhall endure moſt without a murmur. Conde, which is within three miles of us, and in ſight, ſtill holds out; nor has Valenciennes yet ſurrendered. Our cavalry is without boaſt, perhaps, the fineſt army in the world; it conſiſts of 14,000 men, commanded by Officers of great experience, and tried valour. We have many Princes with us in arms, three of them of our own nation, viz York, Erneſt, and Adolphus. England muſt be anxious for the fate of our army, at this critical period. I have no doubt of the event of the day; we are animated but with one mind, and victory, though it may be dearly purchaſed, muſt eventually be ours!"

MAY 28.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, May 27.

Capt. Crauford, Aid de-Camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, arrived here yeſterday evening, with a deſpatch from Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs, of which the following is a copy:

"*Famars, May* 25, 1793.

"SIR,

"I AM happy to have the honour of informing you, that the combined forces, under the command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and of his Royal Highneſs, have defeated the enemy, and driven them from the ſtrong camp of Famars.

"A body of 16 battalions, viz. the brigade of Britiſh, two battalions of Hanoverian guards, two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, and eight battalions of Auſtrian infantry, with ſix ſquadrons of Britiſh light-dragoons, four of Hanoverian, and eight of Auſtrian cavalry, with a great proportion of heavy artillery, aſſembled very early in the morning of the 23d, under the command of his Royal Highneſs. They were to arrive at day break upon the bank of the Ronelle, near the village of Ortie, to eſtabliſh bridges to paſs the river, and turn the right of the enemy. Another column of nearly equal force, under General Ferraris, was deſtined to attack the works which had been thrown up upon the right bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to ſecond the operations of his Royal Highneſs, as circumſtances might direct; a column under the command of General Colloredo, was employed to obſerve Valenciennes; another, under General Otto, to cover Queſnoy. The enemy attempted an attack upon the latter, in which they were repulſed, with the loſs of three pieces of cannon; two were taken by a detachment of Huſſars. A thick fog occaſioned ſome delay in the advance of the troops. Upon their approach to the Ronelle, ſeveral batteries were opened from the oppoſite ſide, but from ſuch a diſtance as to produce little effect.

They were anſwered and kept in awe by the Auſtrian and Hanoverian heavy artillery. After ſome time ſpent in cannonading, two diviſions of Huſſars paſſed the river without oppoſition, at a ford in the village of Meriſſe. His Royal Highneſs ordered the brigade of guards, two battalions of Auſtrian infantry, ſix ſquadrons of Britiſh and two of Hanoverian light cavalry, to purſue the ſame route, in order to take the batteries in flank, and ſecure a paſſage for the reſt of his troops. This movement had the deſired ſucceſs; the enemy retreated from all their poſts, falling back upon a redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding heights behind the village of Famars,

General Ferraris, after cannonading ſome time, attacked upon his ſide, and carried the entrenchments by aſſault. The troops of the different Nations diſplayed the utmoſt firmneſs and intrepidity in this arduous undertaking. The Britiſh troops, who had this opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, were the brigade of the line, viz. the 14th and 53d regiments, with the battalion formed from their light infantry and grenadier companies, commanded by Major-General Abercromby.* I incloſe a Return of their Loſs. Seven pieces of cannon, and near 200 priſoners, were taken in the redoubts. Some ſquadrons of French cavalry appearing at this time, and threatening the flank of the infantry, though ſuperior in number, they were attacked with the greateſt valour by the regiment of Hanoverian Garde de-Corps. The conteſt was of the ſevereſt kind, the ſquadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, though not without conſiderable loſs to the Garde-de-Corps; the regiment had, upon that and other occaſions, three Officers killed, one taken, and four wounded, and 67 killed and wounded, Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates. The reſt of the Hanoverian troops loſt about 35 men, killed and wounded.

His Royal Highneſs advanced, with a part of the troops, to a hollow way, within a ſmall diſtance of the works; but obſerving, from the diſpoſition of the enemy, that they could not be carried at that time without conſiderable loſs, from which no proportionable benefit would ariſe, he thought it better to defer the attack till next morning at day-break, approaching and turning them in the night.

The enemy, apprehenſive of the conſequences of ſuch a movement, abandoned the works as ſoon as it was dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important poſition is now occupied by his Royal Highneſs, who has been joined by the reſt of his column.

It appears that the French Generals, foreſeeing they could not defend the paſſage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to riſk the event of a deciſive engagement, in ſo confined a ſituation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early preparation for a retreat. They paſſed the Scheldt, and were ſeen marching towards Demain. Capt. Crauford, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highneſs, obſerving a column of baggage, which was proceeding towards the River, took two ſquadrons of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, though the convoy was at that time rather in the rear of their own works, and attacked and diſperſed the troops who eſcorted it, killed and wounded between 50 and 60, took 56 priſoners, and eight waggons and 30 horſes. The enemy advanced in force from the camp, and attempted to cut off this detachment; they however effected their retreat with the loſs of only three men killed and three horſes. The enterprize and good conduct of Capt. Crauford upon this occaſion, as well as the behaviour of the men and officers of the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, has been highly approved of by his Royal Highneſs.

General Clairfait, upon his ſide, attacked and carried the heights of Anzain, a poſt of the utmoſt conſequence, which, to a certain degree, overlooks the citadel of Valenciennes, and which compleats the inveſtment of the place.

In this manner, with a loſs of men which muſt be deemed very inconſiderable, when compared with the importance of the object which has been attained, have the enemy been obliged to abandon a poſition, upon which they had placed great reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with care, and to leave Valenciennes and Conde to their fate.

In the variety of attacks which took place, I cannot at this moment ſtate with preciſion the loſs upon either ſide: That of the Combined armies is very ſmall, upon this ſide of the Scheldt, not above 250 men killed and wounded: That of General Clairfait's corps by Anzain was more conſiderable than any other, and equal perhaps to the whole. That of the enemy was unqueſtionably much greater.

Capt. Crauford, who carries this letter, will explain any further particulars, of which you may be deſirous to be informed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(*Signed*) JA. MURRAY.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas &c.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Second Brigade of Britiſh Infantry, commanded by Major General Abercromby, in the action of the 23d of May, 1793.

1 rank Corps, 14th Regiment. 2 rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 37th Regiment. 1 drummer killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Ditto, 53d Regiment. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

14th Regiment. 2 ſerjeants, 5 rank and file wounded.

53d Regiment. 1 rank and file wounded.

Total. 1 drummer, 4 rank and file killed; 2 ſerjeants and 12 rank and file, wounded

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBY, Major General.

* *The Hanoverians were the 4th and 10th regiments, and the 3d battalion of Grenadiers. Lieutenant General Walmoden commanded the Britiſh and Hanoverians.*

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION,
May 9.

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"Arrived the French East Indiaman, St. Jeane De Lone, Captain Voine, of about 600 tons burthen, from Pondicherry for L'Orient, laden with pepper, cotton, indigo, &c. captured on the 12th inst. after a desperate action of seven hours and a half, by the Surprize cutter privateer, of London, and the Tartar lugger privateer, of Guernsey.

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The tomb of General Dampiere is in the midst of the camp at Famars. It has three fronts with the following inscriptions—on the side of Mons, "he detested traitors; he loved his country." On the side of Valenciennes, "His virtues assure to him immortality:" and on the side of Paris, "Soldiers of Liberty, French Republicans, he was to you a rare example of valour and civism."

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Extract of a letter from St. Vincent, July 1.

"You know we had an account of general Bruce, and the troops leaving Martinique. It seems he was forced by many of the principal inhabitants, that if he would only remain on the island, tho' inactive, there was a prospect of a surrender. The fleet and army are now at Barbadoes. On the General's going there the boat's crew were so exasperated at him, as to threaten to throw him overboard, and the people of the island treated him with great insult—this is as the story goes.

"Many thoulands of the royalists have quitted the island in the most distressed situation, and numbers of the most opulent are reduced to low water to partake of the have about 2000 here, and 'tis said there are an immense number at Grenada, and Trinidad, and a much greater number at Dominica—they say 10,000. They were so crowded on board the Calypso, Malvaux's ship now here that numbers were suffocated, and she had near been lost occasioned by the crowd on deck being so great the sailors could not work the ship; many perished by the side of the ship, she being so full that it was impossible to take in any more. Small vessels are arriving every day as full as they can stand on deck."

BALTIMORE, July 23.

The following address from the inhabitants of Alexandria, was presented to the President of the United States on the 4th inst.

To the President of the United States.

The address of the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity.

SIR,

THAT America should remain in peace and enjoy the blessings of free government, undisturbed by European concerns, we believe to be the earnest desire of every well wisher to our country; and we feel the most cordial satisfaction in expressing to you our conviction of the part you have taken to preserve the public repose and happiness. In declaring by your proclamation the conduct which ought to be pursued by the people of the United States towards the belligerent powers of Europe, a new instance was presented to your fellow-citizens of your vigilance in discharging the duties of your station, and you have exhibited to the nations of the world a striking proof of the candour and justice which govern the politics of the republic over which you preside. Sincerity, good faith and truth, are virtues belonging to the republican character. We rejoice that they have been cherished and practised in the administration of our government, and we confide that a steady and manly adherence to them will furnish an example of a people living under a republican form of government that will meet with the approbation of all mankind, and be productive of universal happiness.

Accept sir, our assurances, that individually our conduct shall be regulated on every occasion by that spirit of amity and impartiality, which you have enjoined.

By order of the meeting.

DENNIS RAMSAY, Chairman.

Alexandria, July 4, 1793.

To which the President returned the following Answer.

To the Inhabitants of Alexandria and its Vicinity.

Gentlemen,

DEEPLY impressed with the important advantages which the United States will experience by remaining in peace during the present contest among the powers of Europe, it is with the highest satisfaction that I receive this manifestation of your wishes for the preservation of that invaluable blessing, and the approbation which you have expressed of the measures which have been taken to secure a continuance of our present happy situation. To complete the American character, it remains for the citizens of the United States to shew to the world, that the reproach heretofore cast upon republican governments, for their want of stability, is without foundation, when that government is the deliberate choice of enlightened people; and I am fully persuaded, that every well wisher to the happiness and prosperity of this country will evince by his conduct, that we live under a government of laws; and that while we preserve inviolate our national faith, we are desirous of living in amity with all mankind.

G. WASHINGTON.

Proclamation of the Civil Commissioners, Cape-Francois, June 21, 1793.

WE declare, that the will of the French Republic, and that of its Delegates, is to give liberty to all the Negro warriors, who will fight for the Republic under the orders of the Civil Commissioners, as well against the Spaniards, as the other enemies, whether internal or external.

The Republic desires also to alleviate the condition of the other slaves—by preserving them *from being* ill-treated as formerly—furnishing them with better provisions, and more capacious apartments for their convenience; higher wages by the year, and more leisure through the week to attend to their own affairs—more kindness and respect for the women who are pregnant, and for nurses—by affording them certain means of redeeming themselves, by means of determined sums; finally, by giving gradually liberty to the Negroes who can furnish proofs of their good conduct, and of thrir assiduity in labour, and by giving them at the same time pieces of land and property sufficient to afford themselves and families an honest subsistence.

All the Negroes who may be declared free by the delegates of the republic, shall be equal to all freemen, whether white or of any other colour; they shall enjoy all the rights belonging to French citizens.

This is the million which the National Convention and the Executive Council of the Republic have given to the Civil Commissioners.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

THE details of French affairs in the English papers received by the Packet, are very imperfect—particularly respecting Paris, and the internal commotions—this may be accounted for, from the interruption of the intercourse between England and France.—At the time of the Packet's sailing, or the date of the last papers, no less than 21 French mails appear to have been due.—The address of M. Isnard, President of the Convention, to the people, alludes to some excesses, accounts of which do not appear in the English papers. The resolutions of the Club of the Cordeliers, may have given rise to it—they propose founding the Tocsin in all the Departments, &c. &c.

The number of Bankruptcies in England, from January 1st to May 28, amount to 642 — Paris was tranquil the 20th of May. Marat has denounced Le Brun, the French Minister at War. General Miaczenski, and Philip Divaux, one of Dumourier's aids de camp, are guillotined. General Valence is in London.

but has not succeeded in his negociation; which, it is said, was to prevail on the English to pay 15,000 Russians, to be employed against France. Sweden has determined on a strict neutrality, during the present war.—Embarkations of troops, horse and foot, continue to be made from England. The trial of M. d'Orleans commenced at Marseilles the 3d of May. The Prussians have been again driven from Deux Ponts, which is in possession of the French. All communication with foreign States, is forbidden by the Convention. Attempts were lately made in Dublin, to assassinate Lord Mountjoy, and Lord Bellamont. One of the largest manufacturing houses in Manchester has again set to work the hands that had been dismissed. Two Dutch regiments were defeated by the French before Lille, and cut to pieces, the few prisoners taken were carried into that city; the Dutch fought with desperate bravery. Advices from the combined armies under Prince de Cobourg, to the 4th of June state, that nothing of importance had transpired since the 23d of May, except breaking ground by the English within cannon shot, before Valenciennes. The batteries of the allies before Mentz, are brought so near, that 12 pounders carry into the citadel.—A proposition for opening a negociation for peace, with England, appears to have been made by the French Minister of War. Several letters on that subject have been published in the English papers, addressed to Lord Grenville, but no result appears.

The inhabitants of Dantzic have taken the new oath to the King of Prussia, under circumstances of much pomp and solemnity.

We are favoured through a channel on which we can depend, with the following Extract of a Letter from Magdeburgh.

"I can assure you that the accounts inserted in several Journals, of M. de la Fayette's being dead is false. He is still here with M. Alexander Lameth, and their companions in misfortune, in as good health as can be expected, in a prison very close and unwholsome. I have not seen them; for they are allowed to see nobody; they are not even permitted to communicate with one another. I shall say little of what I feel upon this subject; but I cannot help thinking that the atrocities of which the Jacobines have been guilty in France, in moments of alarm and tumult are more pardonable than the deliberate injustice which these honorable men have been compelled to suffer—How after this can any man trust to the moderation of the Combined Powers."

Letters from various parts of Ireland speak in very alarming terms of the commotion excited by the opposition of the people to the militia act. In all such cases, much allowance is to be made for exaggeration, because most men imagine the danger near them to be much greater than it really is, and estimate that which is more distant, by their idea of what they conceive they see.

The following is an extract of a letter from Carrick on Shannon, dated May 23, to be read, no doubt, with a large share of this allowance.

"This place, and all the province is up in arms on account of the militia act. In the county of Roscommon and Sligo, above 10,000 of the common people are destroying the gentlemen's houses, and pulling down the churches.—Mr. Tenson's house is totally destroyed, having been first robbed of all the money, plate, and every article of value.—We expect an attack every hour, to rescue some prisoners we took at their party. They increase daily in number, and swear every person they meet to be true to them. The day before they destroyed Mr. Tenson's house, we, with 24 of the regular troops, had an engagement with them, below Christna; but though we killed three, and wounded several, we were obliged to retreat for want of ammunition."

AUGUST 5.

Last evening two officers of the Republican privateer, which was captured by the Boston Frigate, came up to town, and bring the following information.

As to the capture of the Republican, they say, that from the appearance of the Boston, and the misinformation given them by a New-York pilot, that she was the French Frigate Concord, they had approached within imprudent distance, and were of consequence taken, the crew in number 38.

They relate the circumstances of the challenge sent by Capt. Courtnay and the combat between the Boston and Embuscade as follows:

The New-York revenue cutter, Capt. Dennis was brought to by the Boston, the Frigate under French colours, and the crew having the national cockade in their hats. Capt. Courtnay, in French, asked Captain Dennis, whether there were no English armed vessels on the coast; Dennis, who was not to be deceived by outward appearances answered, that he conceived the Boston looked more like an English armed vessel than any on the coast.

Upon this, Capt. Courtnay inquired what French vessels were in New York; Captain Dennis answered that the principal one was the Embuscade Frigate; well says Courtnay, tell Capt. Bompard that I have come all the way from Halifax, on purpose to take the Embuscade and I shall be very happy to see her out this way—Shall I tell him this? yes to be sure answered the First Lieutenant.

Capt. Dennis delivered the message as has been already related in the papers, and in consequence, the Embuscade sailed from New-York on the 31st, and on the evening of that day fell in with the Boston. The remainder of the day was spent in manœuvres on both sides, in which they say the Embuscade shewed superior skill. In the night the Boston lost sight of the other frigate, but at day break she was perceived lying across and under the stern of the Englishman. She hoisted the national flag, and the Boston displayed the British.—The combat commenced, the Frenchmen to windward of her antagonist. The captain of the Republican speaks much of the skill with which Capt. Bompard manœuvered, he obtained and preserved a decided advantage over Captain Courtnay during the whole engagement.

The fire of the Boston was quicker than that of the Embuscade, in the proportion of about 10 to 7, but that of the latter more effectual. Capt. Courtnay and the first Lieutenant of the marines were killed in the heat of the engagement (in the course of which most of the officers were either killed or wounded; in all there were 20 men killed

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The inhabitants of Dantzic have taken the new oath to the King of Prussia, under circumstances of much pomp and solemnity.

We are favoured through a channel on which we can depend, with the following Extract of a Letter from Magdeburgh.

"I can assure you that the accounts inserted in several Journals, of M. de la Fayette's being dead is false. He is still here with M. Alexander Lameth, and their companions in misfortune, in as good health as can be expected, in a prison very close and unwholsome. I have not seen them; for they are allowed to see nobody; they are not even permitted to communicate with one another. I shall say little of what I feel upon this subject; but I cannot help thinking that the atrocities of which the Jacobines have been guilty in France, in moments of alarm and tumult are more pardonable than the deliberate injustice which these honorable men have been compelled to suffer—How after this can any man trust to the moderation of the Combined Powers."

Letters from various parts of Ireland speak in very alarming terms of the commotion excited by the opposition of the people to the militia act. In all such cases, much allowance is to be made for exaggeration, because most men imagine the danger near them to be much greater than it really is, and estimate that which is more distant, by their idea of what they conceive they see.

The following is an extract of a letter from Carrick on Shannon, dated May 23, to be read, no doubt, with a large share of this allowance.

"This place, and all the province is up in arms on account of the militia act. In the county of Roscommon and Sligo, above 10,000 of the common people are destroying the gentlemen's houses, and pulling down the churches.—Mr. Tenson's house is totally destroyed, having been first robbed of all the money, plate, and every article of value.—We expect an attack every hour, to rescue some prisoners we took of their party. They increase daily in number, and swear every person they meet to be true to them. The day before they destroyed Mr. Tenson's house, we, with 24 of the regular troops, had an engagement with them, below Christna; but though we killed three, and wounded several, we were obliged to retreat for want of ammunition."

AUGUST 5.

Last evening two officers of the Republican privateer, which was captured by the Boston Frigate, came up to town, and bring the following information.

As to the capture of the Republican, they say, that from the appearance of the Boston, and the misinformation given them by a New-York pilot, that she was the French Frigate Concord, they had approached within imprudent distance, and were of consequence taken, the crew in number 58.

They relate the circumstances of the challenge sent by Capt. Courtnay and the combat between the Boston and Embuscade as follows:

The New-York revenue cutter, Capt. Dennis was brought to by the Boston, the Frigate under French colours, and the crew having the national cockade in their hats. Capt. Courtnay, in French, asked Captain Dennis, whether there were no English armed vessels on the coast; Dennis, who was not to be deceived by outward appearances answered, that he conceived the Boston looked more like an English armed vessel than any on the coast.

Upon this, Capt. Courtnay inquired what French vessels were in New York; Captain Dennis answered that the principal one was the Embuscade Frigate; well says Courtnay, tell Capt. Bompard that I have come all the way from Halifax, on purpose to take the Embuscade, and I shall be very happy to see her out this way.—Shall I tell him this? yes asked Dennis; yes to be sure, answered the First Lieutenant.

Capt. Dennis delivered the message as has been already related in the papers, and in consequence, the Embuscade sailed from New-York on the 31st, and on the evening of that day fell in with the Boston. The remainder of the day was spent in manœuvres on both sides, in which they say the Embuscade shewed superior skill. In the night the Boston lost sight of the other frigate, but at day break she was perceived lying across and under the stern of the Englishman. She hoisted the national flag, and the Boston displayed the British.—The combat commenced, the Frenchmen to windward of her antagonist. The captain of the Republican speaks much of the skill with which Capt. Bompard manœuvered, he obtained and preserved a decided advantage over Captain Courtnay during the whole engagement.

The fire of the Boston was quicker than that of the Embuscade, in the proportion of about 10 to 7, but that of the latter more effectual. Capt. Courtnay and the first Lieutenant of the marines were killed in the heat of the engagement (in the course of which most of the officers were either killed or wounded; in all there were 12 men killed, and 32 wounded; five shot struck between wind and water, and the rigging was considera-

ably damaged. The men at last, the fire of the Embuscade was so well directed, left their stations and a resolution was adopted to strike, if the frigate could not be lived by flying.

All possible sail was made, and the frigate went before the wind, the course most advantageous in the then situation of her rigging; the Frenchman followed, soon after; but was injured in such a manner, that the Boston in two hours got from her to a discouraging distance. The Embuscade gave up the chace, went in pursuit of a Spanish brig, which she is supposed to have taken.

During the whole engagement, a little man was plainly seen, dressed in a short white jacket, walking the quarter deck of the Embuscade, with his hands behind his back, now and then however taking a pinch of snuff. This was Captain Bompard. He was pointed at by the officers of the Boston as a mark for the musketry; but it appears escaped unhurt, as did all the officers, we are informed of the frigate.

The Boston made for the Capes of Delaware, where she was left by our informant, who with a brother officer, was despatched with the news to the British Minister and Consul here.

Since writing the above, we find that hearing there were two French frigates here she sailed off, probably for Halifax.

ALBANY, July 26.

From several recent circumstances, we are led to believe, that the British will very shortly surrender up the Western Posts to the United States. Report says, that the troops are actually now raising to garrison Niagara, &c. and that materials have arrived in this city, by direction of the Minister of War for building magazines in this neighbourhood.

BOSTON, August 8.

La CONCORD FRIGATE.

Early last Monday morning, this frigate mounting 44 guns, and commanded by *Citizen* VAN DOGEN, arrived and anchored in the Light-House Channel, where she remained till yesterday about 11 o'clock, when she got under way, and came up to town: She passed Castle Island a few minutes after two, and paid a *republican salute* of fifteen guns, which was immediately returned by that Fortress. Upon her arrival before the town, she saluted it in like manner, which was returned by the Artillery Company, commanded by Citizen S. BRADLEE, who was previously ordered out by His Excellency the Governor, and stationed on FORT-HILL, for the purpose of congratulating our allies.

As no confirmation of the report respecting the British fleet, said to have been captured by the French, has come to hand since our last, we conclude it is in part, if not altogether, premature.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.

A Correspondent would propose to his Fellow-Citizens, of Newport, to call a Town-Meeting, to signify their Approbation of the President's Proclamation.—The Turbulence of some of the Western States calls loudly for the Firmness of the Eastern; and they certainly ought to be heard, whose Support must chiefly be relied on.

A Baltimore Paper says, Capt. Porter, of the Revenue Cutter, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th Ult. seized 14 Sail of Coasting and Bay Vessels, for Breach of the Revenue Laws.

Last Friday a Brig from Boston bound to Philadelphia, John Ross, Master, sprung a Leak at the Entrance of this Harbour, and soon after sunk, the chief Part of the Cargo, it is said, will be lost.

"The following Accidents, says a Correspondent, happening in the Connection of one Family is something remarkable—On the 9th of July last, a Son of Mr. Charles Bowler, of Middletown, about two Years and an Half old, was killed by the Fall of a Gate-Post; and last Friday Evening, a Daughter of Mr. Easton Bailey, of the same Age, both being born on the the same Day of the Month, fell into a Kettle of hot Soap, which instantly put an End to its Life.—Both Accidents happened on the same Day of the Month.—Their Deaths are greatly lamented by their unhappy Friends, their Mothers being Sisters, and from a Family very much respected, on this Island."

MARRIED.—At the Friends' Meeting-House in East-Greenwich, Mr. DANIEL HOWLAND, jun. to Miss SARAH GREENE.

—DIED.—At Philadelphia, Mrs. MARY LEAR, Wife of Tobias Lear, Esq; Secretary to the President of the United States.

—At Surinam, Mr. SAMUEL REMINGTON, of East-Greenwich.

—At East Greenwich, Mrs. CATHERINE TRIPP, Wife of Mr. Samuel Tripp, aged 54 Years.

—In this Town, Mrs. GARDNER, Wife of Captain Joseph Gardner.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

The following Account of a late Tranjaction, asks a Place in your Paper.

ON the Thirtieth of July last arrived here the Merchant Ship Catharine, William James Davis, Master, from Jamaica, for New-Brunswick, mounted with Eight Cannon and a number of wooden guns, but not commissioned; and navigated by Sixteen Men, with a small Cargo, and several Passengers with their Servants, and a large quantity of Baggage, which he had contracted to land at Sandy-Hook, or in this Port.

On the 31st, he entered his Vessel, and proposed to enter his Cargo.—In the forenoon of the next day, the Judge of the District Court was informed, that Capt. Davis had, off Cape Hatteras, violently entered a Sloop, called the Rainbow, —— Mackay, Master, belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound from Cape-Francois to Philadelphia, with a number of French passengers on board, whom he robbed of several bags of Money; and that one of the passengers of the Catharine, if called upon, would attest to the truth of their information. The Judge immediately took measures to obtain his testimony.—He appeared, and, after his deposition was taken, had liberty to be absent three quarters of an hour, while a fair copy of it was making out, when he engaged to return, subscribe and swear to the truth of it. But instead of returning at the time fixed, by the interference of a gentleman, whose duty it could not be to

nance any Violation of the Neutrality, subsisting between the United States and Great Britain, he did not return till two hours and a half had elapsed, when he subscribed and made Oath to the deposition. The Judge, in the mean time, had drawn a Warrant for apprehending Capt. Davis; and notwithstanding the time which had been consumed in taking a long deposition, the delay occasioned in the manner hinted, and some delay caused by an improper meddling of the gentleman referred to about the time the deposition was sworn to, the warrant was delivered to the Deputy-Marshal at eight o'clock in the evening, with positive directions to execute it immediately.—He it seems thought best to defer the business intrusted to him to the next morning; but desired the Captain of the Fort to keep a good look-out, and to fire upon the ship, if she should attempt to pass. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the wind, which had been Southerly, suddenly shifted to the Northward, and blew fresh. The ship's cable was slipt, or cut, and she was under way. The Captain of the Fort fired at her as soon as she was in motion, and repeated his fire; but the battery being out of repair, the fire could not be continued, and she was soon out of sight and the reach of cannon; and thus, by the interference and intermeddling hinted at, and the remissness of the Deputy Marshal, a culprit, who had violated the laws of Neutrality and Humanity, was suffered, if not encouraged, to escape the punishment due to his crimes. He carried along with him his passengers baggage, and servants.

The passengers have declared they spoke with the British frigate, called the Boston, commanded by Capt. Courtnay, who informed that he had come from Halifax, armed at all Points, to take the Ambuscade, to whom Capt. Davis delivered one of the bags of Money, to the amount of Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars, of which he had robbed the unhappy French.

The District Judge has since taken the deposition of the other passengers, which agree in substance; and I presume has transmitted all of them, and the other papers, to the President of the United States, who will without doubt, treat this *Sea Robbery* as it deserves.—Viewing this matter in a national light, I shall forbear any observations on the atrocity of the crime, considered in that view; and only make a short remark, on the cruelty of Davis.

I do not believe that the history of Pirates, furnishes an instance of persons being robbed by them of their property, who had escaped from the recent destruction of their country; and had nothing to support them, but what they had snatched from its ruins. Blush Britain, that one of thy sons should be guilty of such unexampled barbarity; blush, and revenge the wrong!

The account I have given is from information, but I have reason to think it is true; and it is communicated with a view to correct the misapprehensions, which some persons entertain of this tranfaction.

It is a vulgar proverb, but it is just, "*Let the Saddle be placed on the right Horse*"

A CITIZEN.

Newport, Aug. 13 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Aug. 12.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Rambler, Jeffers,	Cape-Francois
—— Little Sally, Earl,	Point-Petre
Sloop Betsy, Reed,	Guadaloupe
—— Abigail, Tew,	Long Island
—— Britton, Borden,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Esther, Dean,	Ditto
Schooner Affonet Packet, Payne,	Ditto
—— Fame, Bowen,	Norfolk
Sloop Phœbe, Bourn,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Ruth, Usher,	Hispaniola
—— George, Shearman,	West-Indies
Sloop Betsy, Hathaway,	Dighton
—— Friendship, Peterson,	New York

War Department,

August 1st, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Pension, from the 4th Day of March last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively under the usual Regulations.

by Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the Space of two Months.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, August 5, 1713.

On Wednesday, the 21st of August inst. at 11 o'Clock, at the Wharf of Capt. CALEB GARDNER, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Owners,

The SHIP

BARBICE VALLANCE,

Burthen 300 Tons, with her Tackle and Apparel, as

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *August* 15, 1793, will be presented *(by particular Desire)*

A COMEDY——Call'd,

The TEMPEST;

OR,

The ENCHANTED ISLAND.

Prospero, (an Enchanter)	Mr. Adams,
Hippolito, (a Man who never saw a WOMAN)	Mr. Watts,
Alonzo,	Mr. Minchin,
Gonzalo,	Mr. Huggins,
Antonio,	Mr. Kenny,
And, Ferdinand,	Mr. Harper.

SAILORS.

Stephano, (Master of the Ship,	Mr. Minchin,
Ventoso,	Mr. Kenny,
Mustacho, (Mate)	Mr. Huggins,
Caliban, (A Monster of the Isle)	Mr. Watts,
And, Trincola, (A Drunken Boatswain)	Mr. Harper,

Dorinda, } Women who never saw	Miss Smith,
Miranda, } a MAN,	Miss Brewer,
And Ariel (an airy Spirit)	Mrs. Metchler.

To conclude with, A Prospect of the SEA; and a Grand View of NEPTUNE and AMPHITRITE, in a SEA CHARIOT.

Neptune,	Mr. Kenny,
And Amphitrite,	Mrs. Metchler.

The Whole will conclude with a favourite FRENCH OPERA.——Called,

The SPEAKING PICTURE.

Cassander,	Monf. Placide,
Leander,	Monf. Mallet,
And, Pierrot,	Monf. Douvillier,
Isabella,	Madame Placide,
And Columbine,	Madame Douvillier.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

☞ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

☞ The Public are respectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

We the Subscribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM WEAVER, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: We do hereby notify said Creditors to bring in their Claims against said deceased, unto either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said Newport, at any Time within said Term.

LEWIS PULLOD,
WILLIAM CASWELL.

N. B. Those indebted to said Estate are required to make Payment to

ELIZABETH WEAVER, Administratrix

ably damaged. The men at laſt, the fire of the Embuſcade was ſo well directed, left their ſtations and a reſolution was adopted to ſtrike, if the frigate could not be ſaved by flying.

All poſſible ſail was made, and the frigate went before the wind, the courſe moſt advantageous in the then ſituation of her rigging; the Frenchman followed, ſoon after; but was injured in ſuch a manner, that the Boſton in two hours got from her to a diſcouraging diſtance. The Embuſcade gave up the chace, went in purſuit of a Spaniſh brig, which ſhe is ſuppoſed to have taken.

During the whole engagement, a little man was plainly ſeen, dreſſed in a ſhort white jacket, walking the quarter deck of the Embuſcade, with his hands behind his back, now and then however taking a pinch of ſnuff. This was Captain Bompard. He was pointed at by the officers of the Boſton as a mark for the muſketry; but it appears eſcaped unhurt, as did all the officers, we are informed of the frigate.

The Boſton made for the Capes of Delaware, where ſhe was left by our informant, who with a brother officer, was diſpatched with the news to the Britiſh Miniſter and Conſul here.

Since writing the above, we find that hearing there were two French frigates here ſhe ſailed off, probably for Halifax.

ALBANY, July 26.

From ſeveral recent circumſtances, we are led to believe, that the Britiſh will very ſhortly ſurrender up the Weſtern Poſts to the United States. Report ſays, that the troops are actually now raiſing to garriſon Niagara, &c. and that materials have arrived in this city, by direction of the Miniſter of War for building magazines in this neighbourhood.

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

La CONCORD FRIGATE.

Early laſt Monday morning, this frigate mounting 44 guns, and commanded by *Citizen* VAN DOGEN, arrived and anchored in the Light-Houſe Channel, where ſhe remained till yeſterday about 11 o'clock, when ſhe got under way, and came up to town: She paſſed Caſtle Iſland a few minutes after two, and paid a *republican ſalute* of fifteen guns, which was immediately returned by that Fortreſs. Upon her arrival before the town, ſhe ſaluted it in like manner, which was returned by the Artillery Company, commanded by Citizen S. BRADLEE, who was previouſly ordered out by His Excellency the Governor, and ſtationed on FORT-HILL, for the purpoſe of congratulating our allies.

As no confirmation of the report reſpecting the Britiſh fleet, ſaid to have been captured by the French, has come to hand ſince our laſt, we conclude it is in part, if not altogether, premature.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.

A Correſpondent would propoſe to his Fellow-Citizens, of Newport, to call a Town-Meeting, to ſignify their Approbation of the Preſident's Proclamation.—The Turbulence of ſome of the Weſtern States calls loudly for the Firmneſs of the Eaſtern; and they certainly ought to be heard, whoſe Support muſt chiefly be relied on.

A Baltimore Paper ſays, Capt. Porter, of the Revenue Cutter, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th Ult. ſeized 14 Sail of Coaſting and Bay Veſſels, for Breach of the Revenue Laws.

Laſt Friday a Brig from Boſton bound to Philadelphia, John Roſs, Maſter, ſprung a Leak at the Entrance of this Habour, and ſoon after ſunk, the cheif Part of the Cargo, it is ſaid, will be loſt.

"The following Accidents, ſays a Correſpondent, happening in the Connection of one Family is ſomething remarkable—On the 9th of July laſt, a Son of Mr. Charles Bowler, of Middletown, about two Years and an Half old, was killed by the Fall of a Gate-Poſt; and laſt Friday Evening, a Daughter of Mr. Eaſton Bailey, of the ſame Age, both being born on the the ſame Day of the Month, fell into a Kettle of hot Soap, which inſtantly put an End to its Life.—Both Accidents happened on the ſame Day of the Month.—Their Deaths are greatly lamented by their unhappy Friends, their Mothers being Siſters, and from a Family very much reſpected, on this Iſland."

MARRIED.—At the Friends' Meeting-Houſe in Eaſt-Greenwich, Mr. DANIEL HOWLAND, jun. to Miſs SARAH GREENE.

—DIED.—At Philadelphia, Mrs. MARY LEAR, Wife of Tobias Lear, Eſq; Secretary to the Preſident of the United States.

—At Surinam, Mr. SAMUEL REMINGTON, of Eaſt-Greenwich.

—At Eaſt Greenwich, Mrs. CATHERINE TRIPP, Wife of Mr. Samuel Tripp, aged 54 Years.

—In this Town, Mrs. GARDNER, Wife of Captain Joſeph Gardner.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

The following Account of a late Tranſaction, aſks a Place in your Paper.

ON the Thirtieth of July laſt arrived here the Merchant Ship Catharine, William James Davis, Maſter, from Jamaica, for New-Brunſwick, mounted with Eight Cannon and a number of wooden guns, but not commiſſioned; and navigated by Sixteen Men, with a ſmall Cargo, and ſeveral Paſſengers with their Servants, and a large quantity of Baggage, which he had contracted to land at Sandy-Hook, or in this Port.

On the 31ſt, he entered his Veſſel, and propoſed to enter his Cargo.—In the forenoon of the next day, the Judge of the Diſtrict Court was informed, that Capt. Davis had, off Cape Hatteras, violently entered a Sloop, called the Rainbow, —— Mackay, Maſter, belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound from Cape-Francois to Philadelphia, with a number of French paſſengers on board, whom he robbed of ſeveral bags of Money; and that one of the paſſengers of the Catharine, if called upon, would atteſt to the truth of their information. The Judge immediately took meaſures to obtain his teſtimony.—He appeared, and, after his depoſition was taken, had liberty to be abſent three quarters of an hour, while a fair copy of it was making out, when he engaged to return, ſubſcribe and ſwear to the truth of it. But inſtead of returning at the time fixed, by the interference of a gentleman, whoſe duty it could not be to detain the witneſs, but whoſe duty it was to diſcountenance any Violation of the Neutrality, ſubſiſting between the United States and Great Britain, he did not return till two hours and a half had elapſed, when he ſubſcribed and made Oath to the depoſition. The Judge, in the mean time, had drawn a Warrant for apprehending Capt. Davis; and notwithſtanding the time which had been conſumed in taking a long depoſition, the delay occaſioned in the manner hinted, and ſome delay cauſed by an improper meddling of the gentleman referred to about the time the depoſition was ſworn to, the warrant was delivered to the Deputy-Marſhal at eight o'clock in the evening, with poſitive directions to execute it immediately.—He it ſeems thought beſt to defer the buſineſs intruſted to him to the next morning; but deſired the Captain of the Fort to keep a good look-out, and to fire upon the ſhip, if ſhe ſhould attempt to paſs. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the wind, which had been Southerly, ſuddenly ſhifted to the Northward, and blew freſh. The ſhip's cable was ſlipt, or cut, and ſhe was under way. The Captain of the Fort fired at her as ſoon as ſhe was in motion, and repeated his fire; but the battery being out of repair, the fire could not be continued, and ſhe was ſoon out of ſight and the reach of cannon; and thus, by the interference and intermeddling hinted at, and the remiſſneſs of the Deputy Marſhal, a culprit, who had violated the laws of Neutrality and Humanity, was ſuffered, if not encouraged, to eſcape the puniſhment due to his crimes. He carried along with him his paſſengers baggage, and ſervants.

The paſſengers have declared they ſpoke with the Britiſh frigate, called the Boſton, commanded by Capt. Courtnay, who informed that he had come from Halifax, armed at all Points, to take the Ambuſcade, to whom Capt. Davis delivered one of the bags of Money, to the amount of Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars, of which he had robbed the unhappy French.

The Diſtrict Judge has ſince taken the depoſition of the other paſſengers, which agree in ſubſtance; and I preſume has tranſmitted all of them, and the other papers, to the Preſident of the United States, who will without doubt, treat this *Sea Robbery* as it deſerves.—Viewing this matter in a national light, I ſhall forbear any obſervations on the atrocity of the crime, conſidered in that view; and only make a ſhort remark, on the cruelty of Davis.

I do not believe that the hiſtory of Pirates, furniſhes an inſtance of perſons being robbed by them of their property, who had eſcaped from the recent deſtruction of their country; and had nothing to ſupport them, but what they had ſnatched from its ruins. Bluſh Britain, that one of thy ſons ſhould be guilty of ſuch unexampled barbarity; bluſh, and revenge the wrong!

The account I have given is from information, but I have reaſon to think it is true; and it is communicated with a view to correct the miſapprehenſions, which ſome perſons entertain of this tranſaction.

It is a vulgar proverb, but it is juſt, "*Let the Saddle be placed on the right Horſe.*"

A CITIZEN.

Newport, Aug. 13. 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 12.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Rambler, Jeffers,	Cape-Francois
—— Little Sally, Earl,	Point-Petre
Sloop Betſy, Reed,	Guadaloupe
—— Abigail, Tew,	Long Iſland
—— Britton, Borden,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Borden,	Ditto
—— Eſther, Dean,	Ditto
Schooner Aſſonet Packet, Payne,	Ditto
——— Fame, Bowen,	Norfolk
Sloop Phœbe, Bourn,	Sagg-Harbour
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New York
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Ruth, Uſher,	Hiſpaniola
—— George, Shearman,	Weſt-Indies
Sloop Betſy, Hathaway,	Dighton
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New York

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are intitled for Six Months of their annual Penſion, from the 4th Day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid Day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively under the uſual Regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers for the Space of two Months.*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1713.

On Wedneſday, the 21ſt of Auguſt inſt. at 11 o'Clock, at the Wharf of Capt. CALEB GARDNER, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Owners,

The SHIP

BARBICE VALLANCE,

Burthen 300 Tons, with her Tackle and Apparel, as ſhe came from Sea.

Newport, Aug. 12, 1793.

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *Auguſt* 15, 1793, will be preſented *(by particular Deſire)*

A COMEDY——Call'd,

The TEMPEST;

OR,

The ENCHANTED ISLAND.

Proſpero, (an Enchanter)	Mr. Adams,
Hippolito, (a Man who never ſaw a WOMAN)	Mr. Watts,
Alonzo,	Mr. Minchin,
Gonzalo,	Mr. Huggins,
Antonio,	Mr. Kenny,
And, Ferdinand,	Mr. Harper.

SAILORS.

Stephano, (Maſter of the Ship,	Mr. Minchin,
Ventoſo,	Mr. Kenny,
Muſtacho, (Mate)	Mr. Huggins,
Caliban, (A Monſter of the Iſle)	Mr. Watts,
And, Trincola, (A Drunken Boatſwain)	Mr. Harper,

Dorinda, } Women who never ſaw	Miſs Smith,
Miranda, } a MAN,	Miſs Brewer,
And Ariel (an airy Spirit)	Mrs. Metchler.

To conclude with, A Proſpect of the SEA; and a Grand View of NEPTUNE and AMPHITRITE, in a SEA CHARIOT.

Neptune,	Mr. Kenny,
And Amphitrite,	Mrs. Metchler.

The Whole will conclude with a favourite FRENCH OPERA.——Called,

The SPEAKING PICTURE.

Caſſander,	Monſ. Placide,
Leander,	Monſ. Maliet,
And, Pierrot,	Monſ. Douvillier,
Iſabella,	Madame Placide,
And Columbine,	Madame Douvillier.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

☞ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half paſt 6, and the Curtain drawn up preciſely at Half paſt 7 o'Clock.

☞ The Public are reſpectfully informed, that the Days of performing, in future, will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has juſt received from England, via New York, a freſh Supply of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he is ſelling, at the very loweſt Rates.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

We the Subſcribers being, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM WEAVER, late of ſaid Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe: We do hereby notify ſaid Creditors to bring in their Claims againſt ſaid deceaſed, unto either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, at any Time within ſaid Term.

LEWIS PULLOD,
WILLIAM CASWELL.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requ red to make Payment to

ELIZABETH WEAVER, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The honeſt Man's Prayer.

PARENT of nature, juſtice, and of right!
Fountain of wiſdom, and true ſource of light,
Teach me myſelf to fear;
Inſpire my ſoul with notions juſt of thee,
Form all my actions as they ought to be,
As relative to man.—

O give me friends! but make me far above
Their gifts, their ſympathizing tears and love,
That ſo they may prove kind;
For I have found by long experience,
That thoſe are people of the greateſt ſenſe,
Who no protection mind.

O give me health, that ſo no Doctors may
Firſt make me worſe, then after make me pay;
Leſt they can't me cure or kill—
Make me but good, my neighbours will be juſt;
With raw fruit, bread, O let not me be curſt;
Thou the *Lacuyer's Bill!*

Thou in juſtice think'ſt I want a wife,
To make my bed and ſmooth the cares of life,
And keep my bones from pain,
O give me one obedient to my will;
But ſhould ſhe kick or drink, or ſcold or brawl,
Lord take her back again!

Diffuſe fair Liberty thro' ev'ry clime,
May ſhe expand her wings to endleſs time,
And Frenchmen be ſecure.
From impious craft and clanking chains,
From the Baſtile and ſmoking pains,
Which erſt they did endure!

Thou great firſt cauſe haſt made me, and as I each
I know it and ceaſe, in what we men call death;
In this thou haſt done right:
Whate'er remains (or yet of ſouls I know
But very little) let them live or go,
And join thy *eſſence*, light!

J. A. N.

Philad. July 26.

RECIPE

For preventing that troubleſome inſect, the *FLEA*, infeſting perſons, rooms, or beds.—Take a few branches of penny royal, and hang it up in the room, lay it on or near the bed, or carry a few ſprigs in the pocket, and the flea will never make its appearance. This ſimple preventative has never failed of the deſired effect.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL LOTTERY—to be applied for immediately.

Newport, July 31, 1793.

To be SOLD, by

JOHN COGGESHALL,

A Quantity of SOLE LEATHER, by Wholeſale or Retail.—Alſo TAR, PITCH, TURPENTINE and ROSIN, cheap for CASH.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners, to the Eſtate of JOHN PERRY, late of Newport, Houſewright, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpoſe.

JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ABIGAIL PERRY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR-DRESSER, FROM *NEW-YORK,*

Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Buſineſs: He has now the neweſt Faſhions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the niceſt Inſpection.—He alſo makes the neweſt faſhion'd full-dreſſed CAPS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, that will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, will pleaſe to ſend to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dreſſing ſome of the firſt Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Aſſiduity and ſincere Wiſh

---

DORVAL,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from PARIS,

MOST reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to commence the Tayloring Buſineſs in all its different Branches, in a Building lately improved by Mr. Edes as a Printing-Office, in Thames-ſtreet, next Door to the Store of Samuel Fowler, Eſq; and oppoſite the Golden Eagle.—Ladys' and Gentlemens' Habits made and repaired in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Manner; alſo Cloaths cleaned and made to look as when new; Spots of all Kinds taken out, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.—Any Orders will be attended to with Punctuality, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, July 29, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.—Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam—Francis's Female ſtrengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magneſia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—Blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aqua Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

For SALE, by

JAMES CAHOON & SON,

Oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST Engliſh,
White, } Lead,
Red, }
Engliſh Ochre,
Stone, } Yellow,
Spruce, }
Spaniſh Brown,
Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Cask, Cwt. or ſmaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigreaſe,
Pruſſian Blue,
Vermilion,
Patent Yellow,
Leaf Gold,
White Vitriol.

Linſeed Oil, per Cask or Gallon.
Varniſh,
Spirits Turpentine.

Also a Aſſortment of Painters Brushes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and House Ditto,
10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk, or Caſe,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Moraſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

BENJAMIN HILL

Informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular,

THAT he has removed his Bake-Houſe, from Walter Eaſton's to Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf, where he now carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its Branches:—And has for Sale, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, which will be Sold cheap for Caſh.—He has to LET, the lower Part of Mr. Eaſton's Houſe, from which he has juſt removed.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

THE Aſſignees to the Eſtate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have diſpoſed of the whole of ſaid Eſtate, and are now ready to make a Diſtribution of the Monies that have ariſen from the Sale

---

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS—beſt warranted SCYTHES—and a good Aſſortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Caboofes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod Hooks,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of

ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow at One Penny, Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber ſituate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The honeſt Man's Prayer.

PARENT of nature, juſtice, and of right!
Fountain of wiſdom, and true ſource of light,
Teach me myſelf to ſcan;
Inſpire my ſoul with notions juſt of thee,
Form all my actions as they ought to be,
As relative to man.—

O give me friends! but make me far above
Their gifts, their ſympathizing tears and love,
That ſo they may prove kind;
For I have found by long experience,
That thoſe are people of the greateſt ſenſe,
Who no profeſſions mind.

O give me health, that ſo no Doctors may
Firſt make me worſe, then after make me pay;
Soon can'ſt me cure or kill—
Make me but good, my neighbours will be juſt;
With law ſuits, Lord, O let not me be curſt;
I hate the *Lawyer's Bill!*

If thou in juſtice think'ſt I want a wife,
To make my bed and ſmooth the cares of life,
And keep my bones from pain,
O give me one obedient to my call;
But ſhould ſhe kick or drink, or ſcold or brawl,
Lord take her back again!

Diffuſe fair Liberty thro' ev'ry clime,
May ſhe expand her wings to endleſs time,
And Frenchmen live ſecure.
From impious craft and clanking chains,
From the Baſtile and racking pains,
Which erſt they did endure!

Thou great firſt cauſe haſt made me, and my breath
I know muſt ceaſe, in what we men call death;
In this thou haſt done right:
Whate'er remains, (for yet of ſouls I know
But very little) let them timely go,
And join thy *eſſence*, light!

J. A. N.

Philad. July 26.

RECIPE

For preventing that troubleſome inſect, the *FLEA*, infeſting perſons, rooms, or beds—Take a few branches of penny royal, and hang it up in the room, lay it on or near the bed, or carry a few ſprigs in the pocket, and the flea will never make its appearance. This ſimple preventative has never failed of the deſired effect.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE a few TICKETS for Sale, in the WASHINGTON HOTEL *LOTTERY*—it applied for immediately.

Newport, July 31, 1793.

To be SOLD, by
JOHN COGGESHALL,
A Quantity of SOLE LEATHER, by Wholeſale or Retail.—Alſo TAR, PITCH, TURPENTINE and ROSIN, cheap for CASH.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

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JONATHAN ALMY,
THOMAS STEVENS, jun.

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ABIGAIL PERRY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

Mc. CANN,

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THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Buſineſs: He has now the neweſt Faſhions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the niceſt Inſpection.—He alſo makes the neweſt faſhion'd full-dreſſed CAPS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, that will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, will pleaſe to ſend to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dreſſing ſome of the firſt Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Aſſiduity and ſincere Wiſh to pleaſe, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

DORVAL,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from PARIS,

MOST reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to commence the Tayloring Buſineſs in all its different Branches, in a Building lately improved by Mr. Edes as a Printing-Office, in Thames-ſtreet, next Door to the Store of Samuel Fowler, Eſq; and oppoſite the Golden Eagle.—Ladys' and Gentlemens' Habits made and repaired in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Manner; alſo Cloaths cleaned and made to look as when new; Spots of all Kinds taken out, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.—Any Orders will be attended to with Punctuality, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, July 29, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

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LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allſpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

For SALE, by
JAMES CAHOON & SON,

Oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE,

BEST Engliſh, White, Red, } Lead, Stone, Spruce, } Yellow, Spaniſh Brown, Engliſh Ochre, Venetian Red.

Any of the above Paints per Caſk, Cwt. or ſmaller Quantity—either dry or ground in Oil.

Verdigreaſe, Patent Yellow,
Pruſſian Blue, Leaf Gold,
Vermilion, White Vitrol.
Linſeed Oil, per Caſk or Gallon.
Varniſh, Spirits Turpentine.

A large Aſſortment of Painters Bruſhes; Tallow, Tar, Scrubbing and Houſe Ditto,

10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs—Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, and warranted as good.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

BENJAMIN HILL

Informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular,

THAT he has removed his Bake-Houſe, from Walter Eaſton's to Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf, where he now carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its Branches:—And has for Sale, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, which will be Sold cheap for Caſh.—He has to LET, the lower Part of Mr. Eaſton's Houſe, from which he has juſt removed.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

THE Aſſignees to the Eſtate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have diſpoſed of the whole of ſaid Eſtate, and are now ready to make a Diſtribution of the Monies that have ariſen from the Sale thereof, to them only, they producing proper Vouchers of their reſpective Claims.

Newport, July 4, 1793.

SPRING GOODS.

A large Aſſortment, juſt opened and expoſed for Sale, by

Caleb Green,

Two or Three Doors North of the Church-Lane,

As Cheap as ever!

N. B. He heartily thanks his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt Favours, and flatters himſelf they will find it to their Intereſt to afford him their Cuſtom.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS—beſt warranted SCYTHES—and a good Aſſortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Bruſhes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep-Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindſtones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooſes,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimſtone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat Irons,
Braſs Candleſticks,
Braſs Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Poſſeſſions of the Subſcriber, ſituate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling Houſe, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premiſes.